

## Anderson

## Intelligencer.

An Independent Lamily Newspaper-.- Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1872.

tains a paper written by Hon. Gideon Welles, a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet-which gives the history of Lincoln's Emarcipation Proclamation. Mr. Welles was Secretary of the Navy, and speaks from personal knowledge. The Richmond Dispatch thus epitomizes the

"The contrabands" were, from the beginning of the war, a source of great trouble to the truly loyal. By the Constitution, property in slaves was fully guaranteed, and United States laws required the Federal authorities to restore to their owners all fugitive negroes. As the to their owners all fugitive negroes. As the war was waged by the Washington functionaries with the loud professions to maintain and preserve the Constitution, any interference with the property in, or the status of, the negro would be a flat and patent contradiction of the avowed objects of the war. Many of the Federal Generals deemed it their duty to respect the Constitution and laws, and they did so by sending back to their masters the slaves that fled to their camps. But this proceeding excifled to their camps. But this proceeding exci-ted violent protestations from the fanatics. "The orders (says Mr. Welles) of such officers as Generals McClellan, Halleck, Dix, and othas Generals McClellan, Halleck, Dix, and others, prohibiting the fugitives from coming within the army lines, caused great dissatisfaction at the North, without appeasing any at the South." Stimulated by this fanatic feeling, Gen. Hunter took it upon himself to proclaim the freedom of the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. President Lincoln promptly (19th May, 1862) issued a counterproclamation annulling that of Hunter, saying that the question of freeing the slaves "I reserve to myself," and cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field.

Lincoln, who had scruples of conscience, appreciated the difficulties of his position. He had taken no oath to defend the Union. The oath he had taken was simply "to protect, pre-serve and defend the Constitution of the Uni-ted States." To his plain, practical mind, it was rather an odd way of preserving the Constitution by disregarding its provisions, and trampling it under foot. He sought to get the border States, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, to decree emancipation of their slaves, for which the Government should pay them. For he again and again confessed that no authority but that of the States could touch the subject. A part of his scheme was the exwas rather an odd way of preserving the Constitution by disregarding its provisions, and trampling it under foot. He sought to get the border States, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, to decree emancipation of their slaves, for which the Government should pay them. For he again and again confessed that no authority but that of the States could touch the subject. A part of his scheme was the exportation of the negroes; for he was thoroughly convinced that the two races, both free, "could not dwell together in unity and as equals in their social relations. There was, he thought, a natural antagonism between the whites and blacks, which could not and ought there was more in that act than any other in thought, a natural antagonism between the whites and blacks, which could not and ought not to be evercome. He, therefore, at an early period of his Administration, some time before his emancipation proclamation, some time before his emancipation proclamation was projected, devised plans for the deportation and coloniz-ing of the colored population. In these vari-ous projects of deportation and colonization he was earnestly sustained by the Attorney General, Bates, the Postmaster General, Mr. Blair, and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Caleb Smith." Even when his emancipation procla-

the slave, but by a sense of duty, and the obli- project of emancipation was adopted, although

It was not until after McClellan's failure on the Peninsula that Mr. Lincoln recognized the necessity of abolition to save the Government. He came to Harrison's Landing to visit General McClellan and see for himself the condition of the army. The next Sunday, after his re-turn, on his way to a funeral with Mr. Welles did not live to regulate its results. and Mr. Seward in the carriage, he, for the first time, indicated his purpose to proclaim emancipation. "He saw no escape." And, in the language of Mr. Welles, this humiliating confession was extorted from his lips :

"We must free the slaves or be ourselves sub-

That is, the great Federal authority, backed by twenty-five millions, would be subdued by the six millions rebels, if they did not bring the negroes to their aid! We suppose, as Mr. Welles records it, this must be the verdict of

The quibble by which he got rid of his oath, "to protect, preserve and defend the Constitution" is thus given:

"If there was no constitutional authority in the Government to emancipate the slaves, cease their war, they must take the consequences of war. He dwelt earnestly on the gravity, importance and delicacy of the movement, which he had approached with reluctance, but he saw no evidence of a cessation of hostilities; and had about come to the conclusion that it rivers, so that the vast quantities piled along was a military necessity, absolutely essential to the preservation of the Union. We must free

the slaves or be ourselves subdued." Having thus satisfied his conscience, that a wrong by the rebels justified him in violating his oath, he called a meeting of his Cabinet.

Mr. Welles gives the following account of the proceedings:

"Early in August-it has been said on Saturday, and if so, it was, I think, the 2nd of that month—the President called a special meeting of the Cabinet. The meeting was in the library of the Executive Mansion, and not in the Council Chamber, where the regular sessions were usually convened. All were present except Mr. Blair, who had gone to his country residence in Mountgomery County. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Chase was also, from some cause, absent from the first meeting. The President stated that the object for which he had called us together was to submit the rough draft of a proclamation to emancipate, after a certain day, all slaves in the States which should then be in rebellion. There were, he remarked, differences in the Cabinet on the slavery question, and on emancipation, but he invited a free discussion on the important step he was about to take; and to relieve understood that the question was settled in his own mind; that he had decreed emancipation in a certain contingency, and the responsibility of the measure was his; but he desired to hear the views of his associates and receive any suggestions, pro or con, which they might make. He had, he said, dwelt much and long on the subject, and formed his own conclusions, and mentioned the matter in confidence to one or

two of the members. Mr. Bates expressed his very decided approval, replied the smoker, "one cigar at a time."

The History of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

The December number of the Galaxy contains a paper written by Hon. Gideon Welles. among slaves, he nevertheless wished them free, and that the colored race should leave the country. It was impossible, he said, for the two races to assimilate but by amalgamation, and they could not amalgamate without degradation and demoralization to the white race. The whites might be brought down, but the negroes could not be lifted to a much higher plane than they now occupied. He had been a close observer of the influence of slavery on the enterprise and welfare of the country through a long life, had deplored its effects, and himself had given freedom to his own slaves, and wished them and their fellows in Africa or elsewhere than in the United States. He was fully convinced that the two races could not live and thrive in social proximity. The result of any attempt to place them on terms of equality would be strife contention and a vicious population, as in Mexico. The whites might be debased, but the blacks could not be elevated, even by the disgusting process of mixed breeds, which was repugnant to nations and a vicious population, as in Mexico. The whites might be debased, but the blacks could not breeds, which was repugnant to national political circles that the President in his next annual message to Congress will make an emphatic recommendation for an act of general amnesty and relief from all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, and it is not doubted that Congress will ratify this recommendation. The Radicals have now no political or party object to gain by keeping up these disabilities, as it is perfectly competent for the Southern people to elect persons of their own opinions from the number already qualified quite as ultra as the most ultra of those not yet relieved. The President can make some capital at the South by helping to throw overboard the remnant of a disfranchisement that only serves to irritate, and does nothing to perpetuate Radical ascendancy. It is asserted by Grant's friends that a general amnesty bill was within an account of the content of and they could not amalgamate without degrawere also the President's views.

Mr. Seward, without expressing an opinion on the merits of the question, thought it would be well to postpone the whole subject to a more auspicious period. If the proclamation were issued now, it would be received and considered as a despairing cry—a shriek from and sidered as a despairing cry—a shriek from and lieves all persons "except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-senators and officers in the judicial, Mr. Seward, without expressing an opinion dom. The President instantly felt and appreciated the force and propriety of the suggestion. We had experienced serious disasters. Important results were in the immediate future, high hopes were entertained from army operations under Halleck and Pope, who had just taken the direction of military affairs. The President at once closed his portfolio and suspended his proclamation and all further proceedings on the subject of emancipation. I do not recollect that it was again alluded to in dom. The President instantly felt and apprenot recollect that it was again alluded to in Cabinet until after the battle of Antietam, which took place on the 7th of September—six weeks later."

there was more in that act than any other in our history. It was the first act of confiscation of property—and the evils thereof will be seen and felt for a thousand years.

After the proclamation was issued Mr. Lincoln was earnest in his efforts to inaugurate a scheme for deporting the negroes. He considered deportation an integral part of his emancipation scheme, and he adhered to it till his death. This, however, failed, and, it may be, to the injury of both races. Says Mr. Welles:

mation was issued, deportation continued to be a favorite idea with him, and he never abandoned it.

As to the motive which prompted his emancipation proclamation, we are told by Mr. Welles, "he was governed not by sympathy for the slave, but hy a sense of duty, and the obligation project of amancipation goes adopted although the project of amancipation goes and gations which, as chief magistrate, he owed to his country."

the historians, biographers and commentators have made slight, if any, allusion to it. The President, however, and a portion of his Cabinet considered them inseparable, and that deportation should accompany and be a part of the emancipation movement."

It will be a source of eternal regret that the author of this great and revolutionary measure

## The Close of the Cotton Picking Season.

The cotton picking season this year com-menced earlier and continued longer than usual, and may generally be regarded as one of the most favorable that has ever occurred. The earliness of the season is attributed to the increased use of fertilizers, which produce the effect of maturing the crop two weeks in advance of the usual time. But the weather was superb from first to last throughout the entire cotton area, and there were few days when it was necessary to suspend picking. A slight frost in Georgia a month ago did more good than harm, as it helped to open the bolls without injuring the staple. It was not until the middle of November that there was any damneither was there any authority, specified or reserved, for the slaveholders to resist the Goving aging frost, and even then it was not general in all the Southern States. Even as it was it ernment or secede from it (?) They could not at the same time throw of the Constitution and invoke its aid. Having made war upon the or no losses this year from inability to gather Government, they were subject to the incidents and calamities of war, and it was our duty to picked was picked, and there can be no doubt avail ourselves of every necessary measure to maintain the Union. If the rebels did not went far toward compensating for the losses last few weeks or months of summer. There was plenty of time for the crop to mature, and plenty of time to pick it. The circumstances were also favorable for ginning, and the late said he had given the subject much thought rains increased the navigable capacity of the

It also appears that planters, whether owing to political causes or not it is scarcely worth while to inquire, also manifested unusual activity in pushing the crops to a market. The news of the burning of a great many ginhouses in South Carolina may also have contributed as much as the unexceptionably high price at this season to induce planters to avoid the risks of housing their crops. These and other obvious causes will account for the very many receipts at all the Southern ports, amounting, on the 15th of November, to a total of 887,588 bales, being an increase of no less than 220,980 bales over the corresponding period last year, and 88,980 more than in 1870. Thus it will be seen that an unusually large proportion of the crop has already come forward, but exactly what proportion, of course, cannot be determined, as a knowledge of the precise quantity remaining in planters' hands is manifestly impossible, and is only a subject of speculation. It may be safely concluded, however, that the actual receipts of this crop are ch more satisfactory than was anticipated; the commencement of the picking seaton, though falling considerably below the expectations that were warranted until towards the close of the growing season. It is always each one from embarrassment, he wished it a favorable sign when the Southern papers ab stain from complaints about cotton, and it is remarkable that on this point we were wholly unable to discover any evidence of dissatisfaction during the entire picking season .- New

weed "in moderation." "What do you call moderation?" inquired the other. "Why, sir,"

General Amnesty.

York World, in referring to the anticipated removal of disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, summarizes the entire situation and gives a list of persons at present disqualified, in the following interesting letter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

It is accepted as a fact in political circles that the President in his next annual message to Congress will make an emphatic recommen.

The result of any attempt to place them on terms of equality would be strife contention and a vicious population, as in Mexico. The whites might be debased, but the blacks could not be elevated, even by the disgusting process of mixed breeds, which was repugnant to nature and to our moral and better instincts. He therefore wished a system of deportation to accompany any scheme of emancipation. These were also the President can make some capital at the South by helping to throw overboard the remnant of a disfranchisement that only serves to irritate, and does nothing to perpetuate Radical secondary. It is asserted by Grant's friends that a general amnesty bill was within an acc of passing at the last session. It would have gone through but for the skillful opposition of Messrs. Summer and Morton in the Senate, neither of whom are now expected to Senate, neither of whom are now expected to stand in the way of this measure of reconcilia-

seventh Congress and officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States." This act is of doubtful interpretation. It cannot be denied that the intention of those who framed the law was to except from amnesty those officers of the Uni-ted States Army and Navy who were in service at the time the war broke out and who resigned their positions, and subsequently gave aid and comfort to the rebellion; and that this is the true construction of the law is maintained by Judge Thurman and other sound jurists. It was argued, however, at the time of the passage of the bill by the South that whatever the intention the language of the statute only applies to those who, having held such positions in 1860-1, are now in the "judicial, military and naval service" of the United States. Such an interpretation was maintained by Senators Conkling and Frelinghuysen, and, if true, would reduce the number under disabilties to those who served in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-sixth a ty-seventh Congresses—a very small number, indeed. It is safer, perhaps, to adopt the broader interpretation, inasmuch as the holding of an office contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment is punished very

severely by a Federal statute. The list of secessionists in the Thirty-sixth Congress now living and not yet relieved of their disabilities includes the following Sena-

Benjamin Fitzpatrick and Clement C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama; Robert M. Johnson and Wil-liam K. Sebastian, of Arkansas; David L. Yulee and Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida; Alfred Johnson and Robert Toomba, of Georgia; Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; Jefferson Davis and Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi; Trustin Polk, of Missouri; General James Chesnut, Jr., of South Carolina; A. O. see : Lewis T. Wigfall, of Texas: and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia. None of these gentlemen are in public life. Messrs. Johnson, Mallory, and Wigfall are at the Bar; Mr. Benjamin is following a brilliant career at the English Bar; General Chesnut, Mr. Hunter, and others are farming, and Mr. Davis is president of a well-known insurance

company of Memphis, Tenn.

The list of Representatives of the Thirty-sixth Congress still disqualified includes James L. Pugh, David Clopton, George S. Houston, and Jabez L. M. Curry, of Alabama; Albert Rust, of Arkansas; Charles L. Scott, formerly of California, pow residing in Alabama; George S. Hawkins, of Florida; Martin J. Crawford, L. J. Gartrell, and James Jackson, of Georgia; L. Q. C. Lamar, and O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi; Wm. N. H. Smith and Benton Craige, of North Carolina; John McQueen, Wm. Porcher Miles, and M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina; John H. Reagan, of Texas; D. C. DeJarnette, Roger A. Pryor, Thomas S. Babcock, Shelton F. Leak, ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, A. S. Edmundson, of Virginia, and others.

The exception of the Thirty-seventh Congress was made expressly to include the case of General John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who left his seat as United States Senator, and subsequently became a major-general of the Confederate Army, and towards the close of the struggle Secretary of War at Richmond.
The list of judicial officers disqualified includes Jno. A. Campbell, former Justice United States Supreme Court, now engaged in a lucrative law practice at New Orleans; James D. Halyburton, former United States Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia; J. W. Brockenbrough, and others less conspicuous. Whether former United States marshals and district attorneys come under this exception or not may be a matter of doubt. It would seem not, but what Judge Bond or Judge Underwood would decide in the case of a political opponent, the Lord only knows. The chances are he

would go to Albany.

Of the officers of the army and navy who resigned and went South, some two hundred and fifty in number, there are probably not one-half left alive. Lee is dead, and so are Albert Sidney Johnson, Garnett, Lay, D. R. Jones, Whiting, W. H. Stephens, Pegram, Stuart, Van Dorn, O'Hara, Magruder, Forrest, Tatnal, and many more. Of the survivors under disabilities we have General Samuel Cooper, the Confederate Adjutant General at Richmond; Generals Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard, Braxton, Bragg, Sam. Jones, Hardee, Pemberton, Hood, Stephen D. Lee, D. H. Hill, B. S. Ewell, G. W. Custis Lee, son of the great General Robert Lee; Fitz Lee, Dabney H. Haury, and Colonels L. B. Northrop, Commissary General at Richmond; R. B. Lee, Larkin Smith, S. C. Myers, Confederate States Quartermaster General, and others. Of the naval men there are Commodore M. F. Maury, distinguished by his scientific researches and for mapping out the lines for ocean sailing vessels; Captain Brooke, inventor of the favorite gun of the Confederacy called after his own name, and prior to 1860 of the system of deepsea soundings; Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, and a few others. None of these are in political life or are desirous of office, and all

probably are in private pursuits. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, now in Eu-

relieved by laws now in force, or who, if living, would be relieved. In the last category we find William L. Yancey, who laid the basis for the secession movement by the secession from the Charleston Convention in April, 1860; R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, who for many years before the war favored disunion; and in the list of those relieved such entremiets. and in the list of those relieved such entremists as Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Robert W. Barnwell, of South Carolina; General Jubal A. Early, Lewis E. Warne and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. The following members of Mr. Davis's cabinet are no longer under disabilities: L. Pope Walker, of Alabama; James A. Seddon of Virginia; George Davis, of North Carolina; G. A. Treuholm and C. J. Memminger, of South Carolina; and T. H. Watts, of Alabama, making a majority of those who careal in such according. who served in such capacities. Among the military men already relieved are General Gordon, of Georgia; General Forrest, of Tennessee; and Wade Hampton, of South Caro-

It is a noteworthy fact that among the num-ber relieved and therefore able to hold office some of the most inveterate Bourbons; while on the list of the disfranchised are a number of gentlemen of the most moderate and temperate opinions. In a word, there is no principle whatever upon which the existing disfranchisements can be maintained, and no public good whatever to be promoted. That the production of a nameless correspondent, one in fifty of this small number would ever be an aspirant for a Federal position is regarded by well-informed persons as exceedingly improbable; and if any are still obnoxious it must be remembered that in a very few years probably not one in ten of those heretofore prominent will be left alive. A younger class of men are already shaping the sentiment and action of the South in all matters affecting its relations to the Union.

## A Move in the Right Direction-The Dan-

We were so much gratified at the action of the General Assembly yesterday in the limita-tion of the number of attaches, that we are inclined to administer to the members a modicum of what the Union is pleased to term "insidious Democratic flattery."

itatively stated during the canvass of the last State election, that there were 567 attaches during the session of 1871-72. At any rate, pay certificates were issued to that number.—
The difference between 39 and 567 is quite approach 15 the expression of 1871-72. parent. If the expenses in all departments of the Government are reduced in the same ratio, or in anything like the same ratio, the work of reformation will have been no less satisfactory than surprisingly accomplished. There is evidently an excellent temper in the Legislature, to begin with. The Conservative element is not only greatly improved, but the Republican members also seem of better disposition than in any of our preceding Assemblies. The ma-jority of the colored members are new men. They are illiterate in a great measure, it is kept down, we are encouraged to believe that the new Assembly will do honor to itself, please good men of all parties and render valuable service to the State. There is not a great deal left to steal now, and the integrity of the new members will probably not be put to such severe tests as was that of our two preceding Legislatures. The bonds of the State being worthless, there is no reason to apprehend any corrupt schemes in reference to them, the credit of the State being so low, too, there will probably be no more fraudulent attempt to secure State aid for railroads or other apparently laudable enterprises. The Senatorial election and the tax bill are

the only two trying ordeals so far as now appears, through which the Assembly will be called upon to pass. Two of the candidates for the United States Senate professed to base their hopes of election upon the use, or perhaps we might more correctly say, the promise of money. Such men in any well ordered community would be damned at once. They ought to be damned here, and we shall do all candidates we refer to are J. J. Patterson and Robert K. Scott. The one is the tool of Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and could not in any sense represent South Carolina in the Senate; the other, though perhaps not the tool of any particular person or clique, would be if he could, and is not one whit better, that we can see, than his illustrious competitor. But it is men that we care to inveigle. Neither one of them would effect any good certainly, nor could they do much harm perhaps to South Carolina as members of the Senate of the United States. It is the corrupt means they propose to employ in their endeavor to secure their seats which causes us to cry aloud against them. If the pernicious effects of that bribery which it is currently reported they are ready to resort to would extend no further than the mere Senatorial election, though no less immoral, it would not be a matter of such grave concern as it is. Once the fingers of the now innocent colored legislator has felt the tingling touch of gold; once he is beguiled from the path of rectitude; once he allows his desire for private gain to blunt his sense of public duty, he is lost. The present Assembly, which now does really seem to promise much of good, will in that event become but a counterpart of those of the last four years, and there will be no hope left for the extrication of our State from the toils which now surround her. As it was last winter, so it will be this, that no measure. however praiseworthy, can pass the General Assembly unless it be paid for, nor will any fail, however noxious, if there be money to back it. The corruptionists ought to be frowned down at the beginning .- South Carolinian.

That journal remarks: "One of the inconveniences of the electoral system is, that it is im-Presidency. For example, there were thousands of voters who, had the vote been direct, would have voted for Horace Greeley for Presrope, is the only head of a department left ident, and Henry Wilson for Vice President; alive who aided the Confederacy. General and possibly there were some Democrats who — A person was once rebuked by another for smoking; the smoker replied that he used the weed "in moderation." "What do you call moderation." "What do you c and the electors who stand for those candidates, and are chosen by the people of a State, have no alternative but to cast their votes for them is evident by a glance at those who have been and the electors who stand for those candidates, and are chosen by the people of a State, have no alternative but to cast their votes for them when they meet at the State Capitol."

— Adam Smith, the great political economist, makes the following curious definition: mist, makes the following

The Abbeville and Anderson Markets.

But for its length, and our limited space this week, we would publish in our columns an editorial of the Anderson Intelligencer in reply to ours on the above subject. We are pleased to see that our friend at least has not reply to ours on the above subject. We are pleased to see that our friend at least has not lost his temper. We can assure him too that our equanimity has not been in the least disturbed, and that even if such had been the case, we could scarcely have avoided following the example of good temper and good taste case, we could scarcely have avoided following the example of good temper and good taste which our friend has so fully manifested in his reply. If a want of temper be evidence of the weakness of one's cause, he at least is not obnoxious to such a charge.

But our friend expresses surprise that the article of the Medium awakened no response from us until it appeared in the columns of the Intelligencer, and seems to intimate that we might have some covert reason for selecting the latter paper rather than the former as an antagonist in the controversy. The explana-tion is so simple and intelligible that we need not go very far to find it. That article emana-ted from an unknown writer, and appeared in a corner of the paper, without note or comment from the editors, and hence, perhaps would not have elicited a remark from us, if the Intelligencer had not republished it, and by its endorsement given it a currency and impor-tance which did not at first belong to it. As we were disposed to ignore it; but, as the expressed, and carefully weighed opinion of an enlightened and influential journal, it demanded an answer, if answer could be made.

This statement in itself would seem to be a

sufficient reply to the answer of the Intelligencer to our charge that editorial and communication did equal injustice to the merchants of Abbeville. The Intelligencer contends that its editorial made no charge, direct or indirect, against the Abbeville merchants. But the communication charged that it was "a shame bed to and a scandal" that Abbeville farmers had to and a scandal" that Abbeville farmers had to sell their produce and buy their groceries in Anderson, and the *Intelligencer* would seem to justify the charge by claiming for Anderson that it is "the best cotton market in the upcountry, and furnishes every desirable article at the lowest prices." Admit that the charge is not made directly, is it not implied in republishing such an article with such comments? As will be seen in our report of the proceedings of the Legislature, the attaches of the Senate have been fixed at fifteen, and those of and with no greater natural or artificial resourpublishing such an article with such comments? Senate have been fixed at fifteen, and those of the House at twenty-four. This is a large number compared to former times, but it is a great reduction from last year. It was authoritatively stated during the canvass of the last of enterprise and business tact? The Intelliging for

But next, as to the proof of the facts them-selves—the high price of cotton and the cheap-ness of goods in the Anderson market—the Intelligencer relies very much on the fact that Anderson does attract the Abbeville farmer, and thinks it very irrational to explain this on the ground of a lack of information on his part, or upon any other supposition than that in the Anderson market. Intelligent farmers in the upper part of our District have suggested to us other reasons than the superiority of the Anderson market that it has succeeded in attracting a number of Abbeville farmers from true, but not more so than those whose places that section. In the first place, many of the they fill. Moreover, they have not yet felt the Anderson firms have business connections with tempting power of greenbacks. They are fresh from their constituency and are impressed with the importance of retrenchment and economy in the management of the affairs of State. If the corrupting influence of the lobby can be least down we are accounted to helicus that better. The deep mud of some of the Abbeville roads would be sufficient to turn the scale against her, where other considerations are equally balanced. Admitting that Anderson nominally pays

more for cotton than Abbeville, we gave the experience of a single farmer, in explanation, without vouching for its general application. The Intelligencer regards that experience as very inconclusive, unless the accuracy of the Abbeville and Anderson scales had been compared and tested. We merely cited the fact for what it was worth, and suggested how an increase of price might be more than counter-balanced by a loss of weight. We certainly did not intend to impugn the integrity or skill of the sworn weigher, Mr. Fant. A defect in the scales would furnish a simple explanation. To remove all ground of complaint in .Abbeville, it has been deemed proper to discard the common platform scales, and procure the improved New York beam scales. Perhaps Anderson would do well to follow her example.

In what we said in this connection as not credin our power to effect that desirable end. The itable to the Anderson buyer, we cheerfully make the amende-our remark was unguarded, and founded on a misapprehension.

As to the comparative cheapness of goods in the two markets, we would advert to the facts set forth in our article, and we have the authority of the Intelligencer itself for holding that "facts are stubborn things." The bil which we hold establishes the fact that on the not against the character or capacity of the 19th of September, 12 pounds of bacon were London correspondent of the New York World sold to an Abbeville farmer at 161 cents per says that the very uppermost circles of society pound, when Abbeville was selling bacon at are agitated by a report of the imminence of was likely country bacon, which brings a better price; but a friend tells us that this is too early in the season for country bacon. Again he suggests that the extra charge may have arisen about to break with the traditions of her famifrom its being on an account of a year or two's ly and disregard the teachings of her religion standing. The bill itself precludes any such is the daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild, supposition. The Intelligencer states that it has examined a number of accounts, where the stow her fortune and her heart is the Hon. Mr. price charged was 15 cents per pound at the Yorke, a son of the Earl of Hardwicke. I date mentioned. But this is higher than the hasten to nip in the bud the sympathy with

Anderson pays more for cotton than Abbeville, the natural presumption is, that as Abbeville child is not "converted," and that she is not often pays more than foreign prices warrant, going to embrace Christianity, nor to renounce the Anderson buyer is at least compensated in her own religion. She will remain a Jewess, an increased price of goods. And this, we learn, is substantiated by the admission of an nominally a Christian. The disapproval with Anderson merchant himself .- Abbeville Press which the aged and excellent Baronet, her and Banner.

forty-three years, and which was saved by the exertions of the firemen, during the recent extensive conflagration, has undergone a varied with Mr. Yorke, and that his daughter is, and experience of vicissitudes of life. During the this makes all the difference in the world. The occupation of Boston by the British army, it Rothschilds have long formed a sort of royal A DIRECT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—A direct vote for President and Vice President of the nation is favored by the Cincinnati Commercial. ing station, and after the recent fire it was in vain upon this young lady to induce her to again occupied as barracks, by the troops en- abandon her resolve. The reluctant consent possible for the voter to distinguish between gaged in patroling the streets of the burned of her father, or rather the withholding of his the candidates for the Presidency and the Vice district. The Old South Church has, however, positive prohibition of the marriage, has at at last yielded to the march of improvement, last been obtained, and the marriage, it is said, and will probably never more be used for religious purposes. It has just been leased to the United States, for a Post Office, and the work of reconstructing the interior for the ac-Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, and General voted for Grant who would have preferred to commodation and distribution of the mails will soon be commenced.

A Curious Murder Trial.

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Probably the most novel and original termination of proceedings against a man for murder that is on record occurred in California last month, and was briefly mentioned in our teletook upon himself to suppose that one Lundholm, also of Sacramento, had written the objectionable article. It does not appear that he had any reasonable grounds for his suspi-cions, as Lundholm is described as a peaceable, well-conducted German, who pursued the avo-cation of a barkeeper in a lager beer saloon, dispensing the mild beverage which formed the staple of trade in the establishment where he gained his livelihood, with quietness and a careful attention to the wants of his customers.

Such a person would hardly be supposed to be likely to seek reputation in the field Mc-Laughlin ascribed to him. But at any rate the latter chose to consider that Lundholm wrote the paragraph, and he visited the place where the man was employed and charged him with the authorship. The imputation was at once denied. Here the accounts of the affair that have reached us become foggy; but the result of the interview was that Luudholm was shot dead by his visitor. It is not clear whether he was shot because McLaughlin thought he wrote the scurilous paragraph, or because he had been guilty of discourtesy in denying McLaughlin's assertion that he had written it. But he was shot, and it probably made little difference to the unfortunate Lundholm, which was the precise reason for his untimely taking off. McLaughlin was arrested for murder, and after innumerable legal proceedings, including the non-agreement of a jury in his case, was admitted to bail.

In October he was tried again, and convicted of murder in the first degree, which everybody thought a righteous termination of his case. Just here, however, an embarrassment sprang up. This verdict set aside the proceedings admitting him to bail, and the Judge, feeling a delicacy about one who had been admitted to bail by the Supreme Court, adjourned the court without making any order as to the disposition of the prisoner. The consequence was that McLaughlin was permitted to walk out of court with his counsel, his conviction of mur-der practically serving as a release for his bail. His counsel made a motion for a new trial, but as the convicted man at once left the city it is gencer would justify the charge by vouching for the facts upon which it is based. hardly expected that the motion will be very urgently pressed.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The ultimate object of this Order is to promote mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a proper knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the great Husbandman has established in the Universe, and to enlarge our views of creative wisdom and power.

It is evident to the most superficial observer.

It is evident to the most superficial observer, that successful efforts for the promotion of general welfare can only be secured by unity of action; that unity of action cannot be se-cured without discipline, and that discipline cannot be enforced without organization, hence, the patrons, by a symbolized ritual, pleasing,

to charm the fancy, but to cultivate and enlarge the mind and purify the heart, being at the same time strictly adapted to rural pursuits. Ladies are admitted to full membership as they work side by side with us in carrying on the work of the farm, and every father, brother or husband well knows that where he can be accompanied by his daughter, sister or wife, that no lessons will be inculcated but those of purity and truth.

By means of this Order, the farmers and horticulturists of the United States, hitherto, as a class isolated, and as individuals, like a ship at sea without rudder, chart or compass, may secure combined co-operation for individual improvement and common benefit. By establishing Granges throughout the country, farmers may secure systematic arrangements for procuring and disseminating reliable information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, market and transportation; also for the purchase and exchange of stock, seeds, plants, trees, farming implements, &c.

There has been an increase of over 1,000 Granges in the last two years. The popularity of the order among farmers—the bone and sinew of the land—has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the founders of the Order. It is fast becoming a mighty power in the land. Esto perpetua.

A ROMANCE OF THE ROTHSCHILDS .- The 131 cents. The Intelligencer suggests that it an extremely unusual and startling event. A daughter of one of the Rothschilds is about to bbeville rates.

In conclusion, we would briefly say that if of the Society for the Propagation of the Gosfather, regards the match is said to be increased by his failure to discover in his prospective AN OLD CHURCH.—The Old South Church, at Boston, which has stood for one hundred and which could justify or even excuse what he re-

A young nobleman, in a frightful railway accident, missed his valet. One of the guards came up to him and said, "My lord, we have found your servant, but he is cut in two." "Aw, is he?" said the young man, with a Dundreary